

## TAFT SCHEDULE ALL AWRY

## STEAMBOATS FAIL TO KEEP UP WITH TIME TABLE.

Governors and Congressmen desert the river and take special train to Vicksburg, getting in ahead of the President—Where Cannon stands.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 28.—President Taft ran away from the Mississippi deep waterway today, as the crowd tried to investigate the Mississippi from the windows of a railroad train.

The twenty-five Governors and the 177 Congressmen were among those who deserted the fleet for seats in Pullman parlor cars.

The whole trouble arose through the bungling of the St. Louis Business Men's League in arranging the schedule for the trip. They took the maximum speed of the fastest boat in the Taft fleet and the maximum of the slowest, added them together, divided by two and accepted the result as an average speed for their running schedule. It never occurred to them that this average was greater than some of the old stern wheelers could do.

The President tried running with the fleet yesterday and came into Memphis three days late. It was not until he had reached Helena last night, although he had cut his Memphis stay in half, after that he decided to strike out on his own hook, letting the Governors, Congressmen and waterway rosters make the best of their way to New Orleans.

The Governors and the Congressmen by noon to-day found themselves hopelessly behind the President's boat. The President was scheduled to reach this city at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and when he had started out to make his own way last night he was six hours late.

The Governors and the Congressmen knew that Vicksburg had made big preparations for their entertainment and they were a mighty peevish lot until the railroad suggestion was made. At that time the Governor's boat was the last in the line. The twenty-five executives had had the pleasure of watching each other's big tubs pull past her. The Congressmen, however, weren't in much better position.

Finally, the Congressmen and Governors got into communication by megaphone and agreed to desert the boats if they could get train accommodations.

The Governors, Congressmen and a boatload of two of the waterway rosters were dumped out on the Greenville levee about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. There was a fifteen minute trolley ride into the town. Congressmen were hanging by straps, while many a rear platform wouldn't get over the levee. The President was expected to have a distinguished visitor and she almost tumbled over herself to get a good look.

The special train was waiting and the entire crowd of Congressmen and Governors were landed in this city at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The President arrived at 10 o'clock at night on the light-house tender.

The Congressmen and Governors had carried out the early part of the program here, and the President got a brief address.

The President left again at midnight on his boat, and at that time the Congressmen and the Governors were standing on the levee and watching the boats catch a glimpse of the lights on their boats as they went down the river. Most of the Congressmen and Governors allowed that they would try the water again, but they were several hours late in getting back to New Orleans.

President Taft attended a banquet last night after leaving Helena on board the Quincy, the Congressmen's boat. In a speech there Uncle Joe Cannon made this statement:

"I'm going out of Congress one of these days, and when I do there will be plenty for you boys and you will be doing business at the same old place."

Cries of "Never!" and "Oh, you are only fooling!" greeted the Speaker's statement about leaving Congress. By some who had in mind the reports that the Speaker might not run for Congress again the remark was regarded as significant.

Uncle Joe in his after dinner speech left no doubt as to how he stands on the waterway question. President Taft himself presided over the dinner and made an out and out declaration.

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## THE FIFTH AVENUE BRANCH

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## MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Organizations That Are Ordered to the Philippines to Relieve Troops Now There.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The War Department to-day announced the programme for the movement of the various military organizations during the coming year. The organizations designated for service in the Philippines will be relieved from duty at their present stations and proceed to San Francisco in time to embark as follows: Sixth Infantry, January 5, to relieve the Fourteenth Infantry; Nineteenth Infantry on February 5, to relieve the Twenty-third Infantry; Ninth Infantry on April 5, to relieve the Fourth Infantry; headquarters First Battalion and Batteries A and B, First Field Artillery, on March 5, to relieve the headquarters First Battalion and Batteries A and B, Fifth Field Artillery, and Battery C, Second Field Artillery, on June 5, to relieve Battery D, Second Field Artillery; Battery C, First Field Artillery, on October 5, to relieve Battery C, Fifth Field Artillery; Nineteenth Company, Coast Artillery Corps, on March 5, to relieve the Thirty-fifth Company Coast Artillery.

The organizations relieved "from duty in the Philippines will sail from Manila, and on arrival in the United States will proceed to stations as follows:

Fourteenth Infantry, February 15, headquarters, band and one battalion at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont.; one battalion at Fort Misoula, Mont.; one battalion at Fort Lincoln, N. D.; Twenty-third Infantry, March 15, headquarters, band and one battalion at Fort Bliss, Tex.; one battalion at Fort McIntosh and one battalion at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Fourth Infantry, March 15, 1910; headquarters, band and two battalions at Fort Crook, Neb., and one battalion at Fort Logan, H. Roots, Ark.

Headquarters, Second Battalion and Batteries A and B, Fifth Field Artillery, April 15, at Presidio of San Francisco; Battery D, Second Field Artillery, July 15, at Vancouver barracks, Washington; Battery C, Fifth Field Artillery on November 15, 1910, at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Thirty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, April 15, at Fort Monroe, Va.

The following changes in the stations of troops to and from Alaska are ordered: The Sixteenth Infantry will be relieved from duty at its present stations and proceed to Seattle, Wash., to embark in June for stations in Alaska as follows: headquarters, band and two companies at Fort William H. Seward; two companies at Fort Lisicum; two companies at Fort Egbert; two companies at Fort Davis and two companies at Fort Gibbon.

The following changes in the stations of troops within the United States are ordered: Headquarters, Second Battalion and Batteries D, E and F, First Field Artillery, will be relieved from duty at their present station and will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., for station as follows: Battery D will proceed to Fort Sill in time to take over the horses and guns of Battery A, First Field Artillery, before that battery sails for the Philippine Islands on or about March 5, 1910. Headquarters, Second Battalion and Battery E will proceed to Fort Sill on the arrival at Presidio of San Francisco of headquarters, First Battalion, and Batteries A and B, Fifth Field Artillery, when Battery E will take over the horses and guns left at Fort Sill by Battery B, First Field Artillery, and Battery F will proceed to Fort Sill in time to take over the horses and guns of Battery C, First Field Artillery, before that battery sails for the Philippine Islands on or about October 5, 1910.

New Orleans, Oct. 28.—At the meeting of the Progressive Union Waterways Executive Committee to-day President Werlein announced that he had received a telegram from Gov. Sanders saying that unless he was placed in the first carriage with President Taft he would not take part in the parade on Saturday morning.

It developed that the Governor had been placed with the Mexican Ambassador, a number of carriages removed from that being the distinguished guest. At Memphis, where the tickets for the carriages were distributed to the Governors and their officials coming down the river, Gov. Sanders learned of the disposition made of him. It is assumed he felt that the dignity of his office required him to protest.

President Werlein said that Chief of the Secret Service Willie said that leaving here had forbidden any change whatever of the route of the parade or of the assignments to carriages which he had approved. Mr. Willie had also said that when the Oleaner landed the President would be ready to go and that he would not wait more than ten minutes for the other boats to land and for the Governors and others to take their positions in the parade.

Under the circumstances Mr. Werlein said it had been arranged that the President, his aide, Capt. Butt, Mayor Behrman and he as president of the Progressive Union should occupy the first carriage.

After discussing Gov. Sanders' veto message the committee decided to override Chief Willie and place Sanders in the carriage with Taft.

WALSH STAYS OUT OF JAIL.

U. S. Court Continues His Bail Pending Appeal to U. S. Supreme Court.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—John R. Walsh is to have his liberty under his present \$20,000 bond until his appeal to the United States Supreme Court is perfected. The United States Court of Appeals so ruled to-day, and following the decision the Government, through Special Assistant District Attorney James S. Wilkerson, announced it would make no further move unless Walsh should leave the jurisdiction of this district.

Walsh failed to pay the \$71,218 interest on the note of \$71,218,887 held by the Clearing House banks of Chicago to-day before the time limit expired with the ending of banking hours.

Walsh still has a chance to save his financial life, it is said. The collateral clause setting forth that if Mr. Walsh is able to pay the price he may have the property offered as security before it is under the hammer. There are those who say Walsh is working and holding on in an effort to get a better price than any offered this far for his railroad property.

## SAYS HE HELD UP F. R. R. TRAIN.

Man Who Claims to Be Lone Robber Surrenders to Police.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Declaring that he was tired of trying to evade arrest, a man who gave his name as Thomas O'Brien surrendered to the police to-night saying he was the highwayman who single handed held up the Pennsylvania express in Lewistown Narrows early on the morning of August 31 last.

The man after making a confession to Detective Doyle was locked up in Central Station pending a hearing.

O'Brien was careful before he gave himself up to find out if the policeman to whom he surrendered—reserve officer Black—was married. He said that, inasmuch as a large reward had been offered for his capture he wanted to give preference to "some man with a family to whom the money will be of some use."

One hundred dollars in pennies was the result of his escapade, O'Brien declared. Of this sum, he added, all but fifty cents, which was found in his pockets when he was arrested, had been spent in the Tenderloin in this city.

O'Brien said that his home is in this city, but he would not give the police any inkling as to the locality.

## TEST OF MILITARY BALLOONS.

Maneuvers on an Extended Scale Begun by the German Army.

BREITENBURG, Oct. 28.—The first maneuvers exclusively for military aerostats have begun at Cologne and will continue for a month. Civilian balloons are excluded carefully from the maneuver area, and all the trials will be secret.

The Zeppelin, Gross and Parseval types of airships are represented in the experiments, which include aerographing, bomb dropping and night maneuvers. The Ministry of War will try to decide the military capabilities of airships, and what war is most suitable to each type.

It is said that the difficulties heretofore connected with the landing of the Zeppelin airships have been overcome and that the shed used by Count Zeppelin in Lake Constance will be sold.

## STUFFED BALLOT BOX.

Three Republicans Convicted of Fraud at Jersey City Primary.

Charles Bierenstock, Thomas Truesdale and Peter McDonald, who composed the board in charge of the Republican primary in the Fifth ward, Jersey City, on April 28, were convicted last evening in the Court of Quarter Sessions, that city, of conspiring to stuff the ballot box.

Stephen Fitzgerald, a New Idea watcher, testified that only 379 men voted, although the board counted 741 ballots. James Costello swore that he saw one of the prime offenders throw a handful of ballots into the box in the presence of his colleagues on the board.

Lawyer Alexander Simpson announced that an appeal would be taken. The convicted men were released in \$1,500 bail each pending sentence.

The other Republican primary boards tried on similar charges were acquitted earlier in the week. The action of a struck jury on Tuesday in returning a verdict of not guilty against the Ninth ward, Jersey City, primary board provoked much comment all over Hudson county. Prosecutor of the Pleas Pierre P. Garven said that it was the strongest case the State had against any of the indicted boards. State's witnesses testified that 409 men voted and 800 votes were counted. A "fixed" ballot box, alleged to have been stolen from the possession of the defendants, was introduced as an exhibit.

## Auto Truck Breaks a Lawyer's Leg.

Nicholas Miller, 71 years, a patent attorney with an office at 154 Nassau street and living at 132 West 106th street, was knocked down by an automobile truck at Twenty-third street and seventh avenue last evening. He was taken to Flower Hospital with his left leg fractured. He refused to make a complaint against John Beckley of 312 West Forty-seventh street, the chauffeur.

## See Trial.

The trial of the American Ice Company before Justice Wheeler in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court yesterday was mainly taken up with the reading of the minutes of the board of directors as part of the State's endeavor to show that the company was growing in such proportions that all competition in New York City was stifled.

## LIBERALS FACE GRAVE CRISIS

LOSE BERNONDEY SEAT; MAY FORCE ELECTION SOON.

Lords Will Probably Throw Out the Budget—Women Raid Ballot Boxes and Try to Stain Ballots Indelicately—Election Officer Injured Severely.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN. LONDON, Oct. 28.—The result of the Bernondey election to-day was a substantial Unionist victory, but the Government defeat is not quite so decisive as was hoped for by the Conservatives.

The figures are: J. Dumphreys (Unionist), 4,278; S. L. Hughes (Liberal), 3,291; Dr. R. Salter (Socialist), 1,435. In the last general election the Liberal majority was 1,759. The Unionists carried the constituency in 1906 by 300 majority.

In to-day's election the Government's strength was divided by the introduction of a Socialist candidate. Otherwise Mr. Hughes would have won by about 400 majority, as probably none of the Socialist votes would have been cast for the Unionist candidate. Even admitting this the Unionist gains are great enough to indicate that a general election at present would result in the return of a Unionist majority in Parliament.

This is so palpable that it may now be expected that the House of Lords will hesitate to throw out the budget, either by amendment or a direct vote, and a Government defeat at the ensuing election may be confidently expected. It remains to be seen whether the Government will now stick to its announced intention to make an immediate appeal to the country if the House of Lords refuses to accept the budget.

No by-election in recent times aroused such intense interest throughout England as that to-day in Bernondey. The correspondent of THE SUN happened to be in an audience of 4,000 in a music hall when the result was announced. It was received with wild enthusiasm without a sign of dissent.

The budget debate in the House of Commons was interrupted by the news at 11 o'clock to-night. The Unionists rose and cheered themselves hoarse.

The election was marked by a new form of violence by the militant suffragettes. This violence went so far, that an election officer in the hospital and the result of the polling may be affected. It necessitated the substitution of new ballot boxes and it is not known what the ultimate effects will be.

One suffragette, Alice Chapin, was arrested. She was taken before a magistrate and remanded for a week in \$500 bail.

The Bernondey election aroused great interest throughout the country because it is the first by-election that has occurred since the present political crisis over the budget began. The election was necessary because of the death of Capt. Cooper, Liberal, who had a majority of 1,759 at the general election.

The suffragettes had taken an active part in canvassing the district. Members of the Women's Freedom League gained admittance to two polling booths and smashed bottles over the ballot boxes. The fluid spurted about and some of it found its way into the voting papers.

Fragments of the glass struck the presiding officer at one election place and some of the fluid got into his eyes. The officer was removed to a hospital and there were grave fears that his injuries were serious, because it was feared that the bottles contained corrosive acid. The latest report, however, is that the bottles contained some kind of staining fluid, and that the suffragettes used it for the purpose of making the ballots indecipherable and invalidating the election because they were not permitted to vote.

Inquiries at the hospital in regard to the condition of the injured election officer elicited the information that the superficial membrane of the right eye is practically destroyed and that permanent damage to the sight is possible.

The women responsible for the outrage proudly admit that it was their intention to invalidate the election. They say they were acting under orders of the Women's Freedom League, whose secretary declares that they had other means to achieve their object if the attempts referred to failed.

Mrs. How Martyn, secretary of the Women's Freedom League, admitted that the outrage had been planned by that organization. She added that the organization was indignant at Premier Asquith for his action in regard to their demands and resolved to send him a message through Bernondey and strike a blow at the Government and invalidate the election. She said that the league, however, had no intention of doing any one any physical injury and deeply regretted that part of to-day's occurrence.

## DOUSED A SUFFRAGETTE.

Secretary Gladstone Says That Prison Authorities Played Hoax on a Woman.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN. LONDON, Oct. 28.—Replying to a question by Keir Hardie, Labor member and a strong defender of the rights of suffragette prisoners, Home Secretary Gladstone admitted in the House of Commons to-day that the report of a visiting committee showed that a fire hose had been played on a suffragette prisoner in the Strangeways jail, Manchester, who had barred out the warders from her cell. The hose was brought to a window of the cell and directed at the suffragette, who had persistently refused to open the door.

Mr. Gladstone said he deeply regretted the circumstance and ordered an immediate inquiry. On learning the facts, he said, he ordered the release of the prisoner, and this had been done.

## NEW EXTRADITION TREATY.

Tentative Agreement Reported Between the United States and Santo Domingo.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN. SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 28.—It is reported that a tentative extradition treaty has been entered into between the United States and Santo Domingo which will be submitted to the Congress at Washington at its next session.

Through the courtesy of Santo Domingo J. A. Gaudier, the defaulting assistant postmaster at Mayaguez, when he was brought back to Porto Rico yesterday, was reported in Santo Domingo and held for five months until the question of an extradition treaty was settled.

## Women's Convention To-day.

One thousand delegates elected at caucuses held in all the Assembly districts of Greater New York will attend the Woman's Political Convention which will be held in Carnegie Hall to-night.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan will open the meeting and will introduce Mrs. John Winter Brannan, who will present the report of the organization committee, of which she is chairman. If this report is adopted Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will be permanent secretary of the convention.

Mrs. Mackay, chairman of the platform committee, will present the platform to the convention.

## positive she didn't do more than men would do if they had been in her place and found that the polls were closed to them for voting. I must say the case is most interesting, and I shall watch its developments with the utmost pleasure."

When Mrs. Pankhurst used "pleasure" in place of other milder words the "franchise" at the table with her looked to her as if for an explanation.

"I mean just what I said," said Mrs. Pankhurst. "Yes, by all means." Mrs. Pankhurst declared that the case was the first of its kind on record and that it would undoubtedly prove of great interest to the workers in England. She seemed to say whether she was of the opinion that such methods as those used by Mrs. Chapin were really a detriment or a drawback to the eventual success of the cause.

## SCHOOL FOR CASTELLANES.

French Court Intervenes in Education of Children—Plans for Parents.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Appeal Court rendered its decision to-day in the matter of the Castellane children's attendance at school and incidentally rapped Count Boni and the Princess de Sagan.

Last May the court decided that unless the parents agreed otherwise the two eldest children should be placed as resident pupils in the Janson de Sailly School. In July Count Boni suggested to his former wife that the children be made non-resident pupils of the Janson Lyceé or resident pupils at Stanislaus College with a private tutor.

The Princess evaded giving a direct answer, and there was further correspondence between them as to the health of the children, in which both produced medical certificates to "contrary statements of facts. Meanwhile the Count had surrendered the children to the Princess and the matter was unsettled when last Friday Count Boni asked the Appeal Court to carry out its original decision and order that the children be placed as resident pupils at the Janson school.

Also asked that the Princess be compelled to pay a sum of \$100 a day for each child for every day that she failed to carry out the court's ruling.

The court in its decision to-day says the children must be placed as resident pupils at the Janson school in accordance with its decision of May 27.

The court declares that the parents, Count Boni and the Princess de Sagan, up to the present simply have tried to evade carrying out its decision and have made no effort to place the children at school. It condemns each to pay half the expenses.

## TO PLACARD BRIAND'S SPEECH.

French Premier Opposes Change in the Methods of Voting.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, Oct. 28.—M. Briand, Premier and Minister of the Interior, made a speech to-night in honor of which the Chamber of Deputies enthusiastically voted for effigies, that is, being placarded throughout France, thereby incurring large expenses.

The subject of the speech was the proposed change in the method of voting so as to introduce proportional representation, as in Belgium. The subject has been discussed much recently within and without the Chamber of Deputies, and many well known men advocated it.

M. Briand opposed the proposal. It was not sufficient, he said, that any reform should be legitimate in principle or command a majority. To live it must find wide collaboration among the public, who must really understand and approve it. He cited the laws made under the present system of voting as proof that the method is sufficiently effective, and he intimated that the proposal for a change was due to a coalition between the Right and the Extreme Left in view of the approaching general election.

## FREE TRADE IN THE CONGO.

Belgium to Open the Zone in Three Time Periods—Proposed Tax Reduction.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN. BRUSSELS, Oct. 28.—The Congo reform bill provides for the opening of the Congo Independent State to free trading in three periods. The first period will begin on July 1, 1910, when all the lower Congo will be opened to free trade. The second period will begin on July 1, 1912, when Welle will be opened to similar trade.

Belgium only reserves five parcels of 60,000 square kilometers. The bill also provides for important reductions in the taxes on natural products and trade.

A considerable sum of money will be set aside for suppressing sleeping sickness and for carrying out public works in the colony.

In introducing the bill Colonial Minister Renkin, who has just returned from the Congo, denied the charges of cruelty and oppression since the State was annexed by Belgium, which he declared, had produced a radical improvement in the situation. Any abuses reported, he said, are investigated immediately.

## TO STUDY ENGLISH DIVORCES.

Commission to Inquire Into Effect of the Present Law on the Poor.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN. LONDON, Oct. 28.—A royal commission has been appointed to inquire into the law of divorces and its administration and to make a special inquiry as to the relation of the poorer classes to that law.

The commissioners have the power to make an ad interim report with the view to enabling steps to be taken to redress any hardship from which the poor may suffer under the existing law.

## The Weather.

Oct. 29.—There was light snow yesterday at a few points in the lake regions and cloudiness was general over the lower lakes and toward the west. With frequent showers over Wisconsin and covered all the central valleys and eastward to the south and middle Atlantic coast and to New England.

Cloudiness and unsettled weather with light rain were caused in the Northwestern and Pacific States by a depression central over Alberta. It was cooler over most of the Mississippi Valley, the Ohio Valley and the lake region and eastward, with frequent showers over much of the lake sections and the north central States. In the east Gulf and south Atlantic States and in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, the Rocky Mountains and westward it was warmer.

In this city the day was generally fair and cooler; wind, brisk to high west to northwest; average humidity, 40 per cent; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 3 A. M., 30.05; 3 P. M., 29.94. The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland: Fair and cool to-day; fair and clearing to-morrow; moderate northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

For New England, fair and continued cool to-day; with frequent showers and moderate northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

For western New York, fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-morrow; moderate northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

## AMERICAN HOSPITAL FOR PARIS

INSTITUTION OPENED AFTER THREE YEARS OF EFFORT.

Ambassador White and Minister Bismarck at the Exercises. Gifts From Well Known Americans to the Project—Hospital Is at Neuilly, a Suburb.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, Oct. 28.—The building erected through the efforts of certain well known Americans as a hospital for their countrymen was opened to-day by Mr. White, the American Ambassador, and M. Bismarck, the Minister of Education.

The need of such a building was felt for a long time. John H. Harges and J. J. Hoff took the matter up in 1906. They subscribed \$20,000 and \$15,000 respectively. Then they began a strenuous campaign for the building. Many of their fellow countrymen and countrywomen assisted in the effort. Among the subscribers were Helen Gould, who gave \$25,000; J. Pierpont Morgan, \$10,000; W. K. Vanderbilt, \$10,000; W. Ellis Corey, \$2,000, and Clarence Mackay, \$4,000.

The building is situated at Neuilly and the hospital building is in a garden where there are five old trees. It contains twenty-five beds, several of which have been endowed as memorials. Patients are not compelled to pay, although it is expected that those who are able to do so will give a certain amount each week.

British subjects already had a hospital in Paris founded by Sir Richard Wallace. This is also at Neuilly. Up to the present time Americans have been compelled to use French hospitals, where ignorance of the language often prevented them from explaining their illness.

## BANDED TO KILL JAPANESE.

It's Assassin Member of a Society Seeking Vengeance for Korea.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

TOKIO, Oct. 28.—It has been ascertained that the Korean who assassinated Prince Ito at Harbin, Manchuria, is a member of a society organized to kill all those favorable to Japanese rule in the permit kingdom. The society has its headquarters at Vladivostok, in Asiatic Russia.

It was this organization which directed the assassination of Durham White Stevens in San Francisco and which, it is alleged, is responsible for all the anti-Japanese agitation in Korea. It is composed mostly of young Koreans.

The students and other young men at Seoul applauded the act of the assassin of Prince Ito.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 28.—Prince Kin Pong, a cousin of the Emperor of Korea, who is living here, says the murder of Prince Ito was not surprising. He and the Japanese dominion in Korea were detected by the Koreans. He adds: "My country's hopes and sympathies are with China."

## RUSSIANS FOR HAWAII.

Arrival of the First of a Large Consignment of Laborers From Harbin.